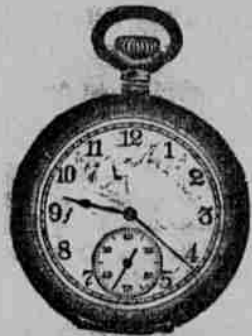


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Second Class Matter

FRANK E. HOWE, Editor and Pub.

Friday, June 25, 1915.

The fishing license law goes into
effect next week Thursday, July 1. It
will be cheaper to buy a license than
to pay a fine and the fish and game
department needs the money.

The Russians are the only people
taking part in the war who make a
practice of burning even their own
towns when in retreat. When the full
story of this war is told it will be
made evident that Barbarian Russia,
where the common people are treated
a little worse than cattle, is not
only chiefly responsible for the war,
but also guilty of more cruelty and
atrocities than all the other nations
combined, including even the Turks.

Pope Benedict is finding out the dif-
ficulty of trying to be fair alike to all
in this war. Catholic Italy, France
and Belgium are angry because he
will not take sides against Catholic
Austria and vice versa. The Pope in
his published interview told the un-
questioned truth that all the nations
at war are guilty of excesses and at-
rocities and that it is not the duty
of the church to rebuke one and absolve
the other. To a Protestant who knows
little of the inside working of the
Roman church it would seem to be a
good time for Pope Benedict to visit
the United States.

The New Jersey press association is
to arrive today at Williamstown,
Mass., for a three days stay at the
Greylock. The members are accom-
panied by their families and will
spend part of their time in sight-seeing
and will also hold business meet-
ings for discussion and benefit. In
spite of the doctrine of some of the
brothers that the Vermont press as-
sociation should meet only in Ver-
mont, The Banner believes it would be
a good idea for the Vermont bunch
to hold a summer meeting down on
the coast where business and pleas-
ure might be combined for two or
three days.

Here are some facts, interesting, if
unpleasant. Four Vermont towns
have absolutely no public schools lo-
cated within them. They are Glendon
bury and Searsburg in Bennington
county, Stratton in Windham county
and Brunswick in Essex county. Sev-
en other towns have but one public
school—Woodford and Landgrove in
Bennington county, St. George in
Chittenden county, Granby in Essex
county, Somerset and Brookline in
Windham county and Baltimore in
Windsor county. Eight other towns
have but two public schools each—
Waltham in Addison county, Stan-
dard in Caledonia county, Fairfax in
Franklin county, Lemington and
Maldstone in Essex county, Mt. Ta-
bor in Rutland county, Peru in Ben-
nington county and Isle La Motte in
Grand Isle county. Altogether, the
nineteen towns above named have
but twenty-three schools, while there
are thirteen or more cities and towns
in Vermont, each of which has twenty
three or more schools.—Randolph
Herald and News.

The Randolph paper which is edited
by a member of the state board of
education ought to be correct in dis-
cussing this subject above all others
in Vermont, but it has gone astray in
its statement of facts. The Herald
and News errs apparently in reading
from some official report which prob-
ably refers only to legal schools hav-
ing a certain number of pupils and
maintained not less than the required
number of weeks according to the
standard fixed by the state. For in-
stance, the little town of Glendonbury
always maintains a school but hasn't
enough pupils to make a so-called
"legal school." Woodford has two
schools but falls short a trifle in the
length of its school year. Woodford
has two schools in the generally ac-
cepted sense and Glendonbury one
and all the Woodford and Glendon-
bury children go to school. The sit-
uation is the same in Searsburg and
probably in every other town in the
list given by the Herald and News.
Except Somerset which has actually
been without a school but only for
the reason that there wasn't a child
of school age in the town. A little
mountain town may not be able to
keep its school up to a certain stand-
ard fixed by the state as a require-
ment, but it is hardly just to say
they have no school when they hire
teachers and send all the pupils they
have—or, as has been, when towns
with only a few pupils hire them
taught in the schools of a neighbor-
ing town.

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GASES AND SOLIDS.

The Attraction Between Them and
How It May Be Illustrated.

It is an interesting fact that gases will
cling to the surface of solids to a won-
derful extent. If a piece of iron is
placed in a bucket of water and the
water heated, bubbles will be seen com-
ing from the iron. They are merely
parts of the air film on the iron ex-
panded by heat till the water buoyancy
becomes great enough to detach them
from the surface.

On account of this peculiar attraction
of all solids for all gases, any scien-
tific or other instrument devised to
work in a vacuum must first be thor-
oughly heated before it is ready for
use.

If a solid has an extraordinary power
of absorbing or occluding gases, the
fact is utilized for other purposes.
Charcoal will absorb gas, and it is con-
sequently used to take gas out of ves-
sels and as a sanitary agent. In fact,
charcoal is medicinal in some respects,
being prescribed for patients troubled
with gas on the stomach. After the
charcoal is swallowed it absorbs the
gas in the stomach and the unpleasant
distension is gone.

If one cares to try a little experiment
let him fill the mouth full of tobacco
smoke and blow it gently and slanting-
ly downward on the surface of a
smooth table. The smoke will be seen
to remain on the surface for three or
four minutes, or even longer, although
smoke, as is well known, tends to rise
on account of being warmer than the
air; also in spite of the fact that the
process of diffusion is tending to make
it mix with the air. If the experiment
is tried at night under a red light and
on a smooth mahogany table, the
scene effects produced by the con-
volutions of smoke are positively un-
canny.—Boston Post.

RELICS OF A LOST RACE.

Articles That Were Used by the Ara-
wak Indians of Jamaica.

When in 1494, on his second voyage,
Columbus discovered the island of
Jamaica, it was populated by the Ara-
wak Indians, who, although at first
hostile to him, became friendly on his
giving them clothing and other articles
before unknown to them.

When later the Spaniards settled the
island they forced the Indians not only
to do agricultural work in their own
island, but to labor in the gold mines
of Haiti. So hard were the Spanish
taskmasters that by 1538 the whole
Arawak nation was exterminated.

During recent years G. C. Longley of
Pelham Manor has been seeking to re-
cover all possible traces of the lost
race. To that end he spent much time
on the island in exploring the old
kitchen middens or refuse heaps of the
Arawaks, in which he has found, be-
sides shells and pottery and fish, turtle
and cow bones, many tools or rude
chisels, grinding stones, stone pendants,
and axes—1,500 objects in all.

The whole collection he has given to
the American Museum of Natural
History in New York city.

The most interesting objects are the
cylindrical stone pendants, which were
fashioned with sand and stone by
endless rubbing. Pendants of exactly
the same sort are worn today as sig-
nals of office by chiefs or head men
of tribes in northern South America.
—Youth's Companion.

Sucking Fish.

A curious looking fish is the suck-
ing fish, which has a peculiar disk
fitted to the crown of its head. By
means of this it attaches itself to any
fish it chooses—a shark or whale, for
instance, or turtles and even ships—
and so it is carried about without any
trouble. When once attached they
stick like glue, and they are occasion-
ally used for purposes of fishing. A
line is fixed to the fish's tail, which is
then set free. As soon as it discovers
a fish or a turtle it takes a firm hold.
In the simplest form of fishing the line
is dragged in and the sucking fish
hailed up, together with its captive.
In the case of a turtle the fisherman
dives after the line and so secures the
victim.

The Only Time.

Fred—There are times when I care
nothing for riches—when I would not
so much as put forth a hand to receive
millions.

Kittie—Indeed! That must be when
you are tired of the world and its strug-
gles and vanities—when your soul
yearns for higher and nobler things.
Is it not?

"No; you are wrong."
"Then when is it?"

"When I'm sleeping."—Exchange.

Ambition Realized.

She would a driver be.
She tried to drive a man—luff!
She tried to drive a horse—ditch!
She tried to drive an auto—smash!
But when she tried to drive a bar-
gain success rested on her banner.—
Indianapolis Star.

He Knew.

Teacher—Now, Harold, can you tell
me what letter this is? Small Harold—
No, ma'am. Teacher—You can't? Why,
you certainly know what comes
after P, don't you? Small Harold—
Yes, ma'am; sister's bean.—Chicago
News.

Anticipated Him.

Census Man—How old are you, mad-
am? Lady—Twenty-five. Census Man
(gallantly)—You could easily say you
were five years younger than you are.
Lady—Oh, I've done that already!—
Boston Transcript.

A tyrant never tastes true friendship
or perfect liberty.

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erties that the soil
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and packages. Triple Thick 6 3-4
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NORTHERN AFRICA.

Where Once the Ancient Romans Ruled
In Wealth and Splendor.

It is not generally realized that dur-
ing the early centuries of our era the
Roman provincial province of Africa
rivalled Italy itself in wealth and bril-
liancy and that in what are now
Tunisia and Algeria there exist Roman
ruins that vie in number, splendor, and
state of preservation with those to be
found anywhere else.

The fall of Carthage in 146 B. C.
led the Romans to establish themselves
in North Africa, at first in a modest
settlement, the purpose of which was
to see that the Phoenician city was not
rebuilt. Ere long they themselves,
however, reoccupied the site and built
on it a city that became the third in
the empire.

The gradual extension of their rule
was forced on the somewhat unwilling
Romans. To protect their settlement
against the predatory Phoenicians,
Libyans, and Berbers they found it
necessary to push their conquests along
the littoral to the west and the south.
Into the high plateau between the Tell
Atlas and the Sahara Atlas, and even
well into the desert itself, till a good
part of what are now Tripoli, Tunisia,
Algeria and Morocco was ruled by
them.

The country was much more exten-
sively cultivated and thickly populated
than at present, and for centuries was
the principal granary of Rome. After
lasting for nearly six centuries Roman
rule in North Africa was brought to
an end by the invasion of the Vandals
from Spain and their capture of Car-
thage in 439 A. D.—Argonaut.

DEEP BREATHING.

It Freshens Up the Whole System and
Kills That Tired Feeling.

Deep breathing does more than ben-
efit the lungs. Physiologists tell us
that the greatest advantage is that it
gives the liver a healthy squeeze. All
organs in the abdominal cavity as well
as the liver are apt to get overcharged
with blood from careless habits of
sitting. A relaxed sitting position
causes the abdominal muscles to relax
so that blood runs into this part of the
body like water and it accumulates
like a stagnant pool.

The blood needed in the brain is
drawn in the liver. The condition pro-
duced led the ancients to refer to a
man with the liver as a hypochondriac,
which means, literally, down under the
ribs. Today we speak of the condition
as being down in the mouth because
the lines of the face are pulled down.

Melancholy is due to a congested
condition of the liver and other organs
depriving the brain of blood necessary
to keep up the normal balance of ac-
tivity. When one is tired or feels the
dejected feeling coming on, relief can
be obtained by lying on the floor with
a pillow under the middle of the back
and taking a few long, deep breaths.
If the arms are thrown over the
head and a dozen deep breaths are
taken, a new spirit will come into the
brain. Sometimes this is done auto-
matically, as when we throw up the
arms and straighten up after a crouch-
ed position at a desk.—Cincinnati Com-
mercial Tribune.

Made a Difference.

Little Willie became slightly indis-
posed, and when the family doctor was
called he prescribed some medicine in
powder form.
"Come, Willie," said the fond moth-
er, preparing one of the powders as
soon as the medicine arrived from the
drug store, "you must take this right
away so that you will be well."

"No, I don't want to take it," whined
Willie, backing away from the dose.
"I don't need no medicine."
"Why, Willie," pleaded mother, gen-
tly drawing the boy toward her, "you
never heard me complain about a little
powder, did you?"

"No, an' neither would I," was the
startling rejoinder of Willie, "if I could
just put it on my face, like you do, but
I have to swallow it."—Philadelphia
Telegraph.

Curious Effects of Tea and Coffee.
A condition resembling true color
blindness sometimes follows the exces-
sive use of coffee. It is probable that
tea also will produce this condition,
since both contain the same active
principle, although cases of tea color
blindness are comparatively rare. It
has been observed, however, that both
tea and coffee may affect the eyesight
and even cause actual blindness. Such
blindness is not usually complete, or
permanent, and if the use of the harm-
ful beverage is discontinued, normal
sight will gradually return.—Exchange.

Between Girls.

"How can you be engaged to a man
who is sixty years old?" He has, how-
ever, given you some magnificent pres-
ents."

"That's the point. A first love is ro-
mantic, but a last love is very lavish."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Good Curriculum.

"So your daughter Jane has returned
from college. Has the school a good
curriculum?"

"Oh, yes; Jane had a special unit
made for it and exercised there every
day on the horizontal bars."—Florida
Times-Union.

A Warning.

Doctor—You've had a terrible shock.
Patient—It's up to you to see that I
don't have another when I get your
bill.—Baltimore American.

Which Side or Both?
Officer—Why have you only one spur
on? Private—If I got one side of the
horse to move, I got the other, don't I?
—Every Week.

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LEMBERG A MODERN CITY

Had Enjoyed a Typically American
"Boom" before Outbreak of War

Describing Lemberg, for whose po-
session the mightiest trial of strength
of the war has been developing the
last few weeks, a statement just issued
by the National Geographic society
says:

Lemberg, under Austrian overlord-
ship, has been a stronghold of Polish
national consciousness. Almost un-
hampered by the imperial authorities,
it has administered, as Galicia's cap-
ital the last remnant of Polish Po-
land. When the Galician Diet was
formed in 1861 Lemberg had fallen
from her brave position of the days
of the Polish kingdom. The city was
poverty-stricken, unimproved, undrain-
ed, and hence, unhealthy, with no
schools, and generally, on the verge
of ruin. Today, aroused by the con-
stitution of 1866, after 50 years of
hopeful effort, the tide of invasion
swept over a beautiful, intensely mod-
ern city, full of fine, substantial
buildings, of lovely, well planned
parks, of up-to-date, well stocked
shops, of excellent schools and col-
leges of great monuments and expen-
sive public works. The destructive tide
of battle rolled over careful work of
two generations, and is now driving
back again upon it.

Before the outbreak of the present
war, there was no city of Lemberg's
size in Europe, upon whose streets
one might find more alert, vivacious
life. The city had enjoyed a typical-
ly American "boom" for more than a
generation, and its people had more
of an air of buoyant confidence than
any other English community. In-
dustries were growing; and the com-
mission and transit trade of the city
was attaining the importance of this
trade under the old kingdom. From a
small, bitterly poor, community, Lem-
berg had progressed toward the posi-
tion of a wealthy metropolis of 20,
000 inhabitants.

The Galician capital lies in a sharp
ly cut valley, embroidered on every
hand by well-wooded hills. The parks
and promenades of the city reach out
into the hills, where some of the finest
walks and garden spots have been
laid out. Beyond the suburbs of the
capital, little Polish villages straggle
over the country roads, and, before
great armies passed this way, flocks
of thousands upon thousands of
ducks and geese, for which Galicia en-
joyed no small measure of fame, met
the traveler's eye everywhere. The
insignificant little stream, Peltew, an
affluent of the Bug, flows by the city.
Lemberg lies 485 miles northwest
of Vienna by rail, and 212 miles east-
southeast of Cracow. It is about 50
miles from the Russian border. The
capital is a main station upon trunk
lines to Odessa, Czernowitz, capital of
Bukovina, Breslau, in Germany, and
Buda-Pest, in Hungary. It is the
fourth city in size in the Austrian
Empire, coming after Vienna, Prague
and Trieste. Commercially and indus-

trially, as well as politically and edu-
cationally it is the most important
city in Galicia. Its factories turn out
machinery, iron wares, matches,
stearin, candles and naptha.

Besides being the seat of the chief
economic organizations and of the
government of the crownland (GOGI
government of the crownland, Lem-
berg is an important religious center,
the seat of three archbishops of the
Roman Catholic, the United Greek,
and the United Armenian churches.
The University of Lemberg was found-
ed by Emperor Joseph 2, in 1784, and
since 1771, its language of instruction
has been Polish. There are a number
of important museum collections in
the city, among them collections all
important to the student of the early
life and customs of the country.

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